Sessional Paper No. 24 of 1959

ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1960–64

Approved by the Legislative Council on the 10th and 21st November, 1959

The current development plan for Zanzibar was set out in Sessional Paper No. 8 of 1955 and it covered the five-year period ending in 1959. Some of the schemes included in the plan will not however be finished during this period and if they are to continue after 1959 it will be necessary to provide for them in the new plan. This Sessional Paper represents the original recommendations of the Development Committee as submitted to the Legislative Council in Sessional Paper No. 14 of 1959, brought up to date as regards figures, amended and modified in accordance with the proposals set out in Sessional Paper No. 22 of 1959, accepted and approved in the Legislative Council on the 10th and 21st November, 1959.

2. Development is not an activity which can conveniently be divided into one-year or five-year periods and in introducing a new plan it would be as well to emphasize this by showing briefly what has been achieved under the heading of "development" since 1946. Since that year development expenditure in Zanzibar has been as follows:—

		£	
1946	...	59,484	
1947	...	94,483	
1948	...	79,342	
1949	...	139,866	
1950	...	214,211	
1951	...	209,427	
1952	...	230,793	
1953	...	130,780	
1954	...	233,384	
1955	...	271,249	
1956	...	296,593	
1957	...	248,853	
1958	...	231,772	
1959	...	388,755	(estimate)
		£2,828,992	

3. Although it has not been necessary for Zanzibar to raise any loans to support such expenditure, considerable assistance has been given by way of grants from Colonial Development & Welfare Funds and the following figures, taken from a White Paper (Cmd. 672) presented to the United Kingdom Parliament by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in February, 1959, shows the extent of the amounts issued to Zanzibar between April, 1946 and March, 1959:—

	£
Administration and Surveys	34,000
Civil Aviation	90,000
Roads	88,000
Other Transport and Communications ...	120,000
Agriculture and Veterinary	265,000
Fisheries	48,000
Forestry	31,000
Primary and Secondary Education	71,000
Technical and Vocational Education	295,000
Medicine, Health and Nutrition	129,000
Housing and Town Development	31,000
Water Supplies and Sanitation	20,000
Broadcasting, Films and Public Information	10,000
Miscellaneous	25,000
	£1,257,000

It will be appreciated that the headings given above are those which apply to all territories; they do not necessarily indicate that Zanzibar received assistance for all the schemes mentioned e.g. for nutrition, for sanitation or for films.

4. Details of expenditure on development in Zanzibar between 1955 and 1959, the current development period, are as follows:—

			£
Agriculture	1955–1958	(actual) ...	194,761
	1959	(estimated) ...	63,071
Education	1955–1958	(actual) ...	204,720
	1959	(estimated) ...	32,742
Health	1955–1958	(actual) ...	85,291
	1959	(estimated) ...	63,812
Communications	1955–1958	(actual) ...	238,673
	1959	(estimated) ...	72,265
Housing and Urban Development	1955–1958	(actual) ...	47,687
	1959	(estimated) ...	71,360
Miscellaneous	1955–1958	(actual) ...	187,748
	1959	(estimated) ...	85,505
Reserve	1955 only	...	1,782
Totals ...	1955–1958	(actual) ...	960,662
	1959	(estimated) ...	388,755
			£1,349,417

5. There are many who feel that the schemes undertaken in Zanzibar during the past 10–15 years have placed an undue burden on the Protectorate's recurrent budget. With this in mind the Development Committee approaches the new five-year period with caution and with its eyes open to the need for a plan which should if possible involve a minimum of recurrent expenditure additional to that already included in the 1959 recurrent estimates. The Committee realizes also that a deficit has been shown in the recurrent estimates for this year and that in recent years the indications have been that recurrent expenditure has increased at a greater rate than recurrent revenue, the rate of increase being particularly apparent in the case of expenditure on education and health services.

6. In view of the above it is hoped that most of the schemes recommended in this new plan will serve to increase the productivity of the Protectorate thereby increasing its power to raise additional recurrent revenue. If in some cases that is not possible the schemes should provide for a minimum of additional recurrent expenditure. If neither of these requirements apply it is hoped that the schemes involved will be suitable for financing by loan and that the services thereby created will produce sufficient annual revenue to service the loan.

7. In the preparation of this new plan, members of the public and official and unofficial bodies have been closely connected. In the first place proposals were submitted by a number of sub-committees and these proposals were co-ordinated in the Central Government Secretariat. They were then considered by the Development Committee which is a standing committee of the Legislative Council. Details of the schemes recommended by the Development Committee are set out in Appendices A–D of this report but in summarized form they are as follows:—

	£
A. Agriculture and Natural Resources:	
(*a*) General schemes	107,500
(*b*) Production Council	250,000
B. Social Services:	
(*a*) Health and Welfare	50,000
(*b*) Education	180,000
C. Works and Communications	733,500
D. General Services	122,500
Total ...	£1,443,500

8. It has been decided that in the coming period of five years this development expenditure should be included in a Capital Budget which is approved annually by the Legislative Council when it considers the ordinary estimates of revenue and expenditure for the Protectorate. In other territories where a capital budget is operated in this way it is the practice to include also the head of expenditure which is usually known as "Public Works Extraordinary"; this is because such expenditure is non-recurrent and of a capital nature.

9. It will therefore be necessary to provide for four heads of expenditure to cover the four divisions mentioned in paragraph 7 above. It will also be necessary to provide for (i) Works Extraordinary at a rate of about £70,000 a year or £350,000 over five years—see Appendix E: and (ii) expenditure in 1960 on schemes approved between 1955 and 1959 which have not been completed during that period and which are not otherwise provided for in the new plan—See Appendix F.

10. Taking the above into account a general pattern of expenditure over the next five years emerges:—

		£
Head A.	Agriculture and Natural Resources ...	357,500
B.	Social Services	230,000
C.	Works and Communications	733,500
D.	General Services	122,500
E.	Works Extraordinary	350,000
F.	Revotes from 1959*	Nil
		£1,793,500
	Reserve	106,500
		£1,900,000

* See note under heading "Appendix F" on page 19.

11. Before considering the sources of funds which can be applied to the new development plan it is necessary to mention the financial support which Government has given to the Clove Growers' Association since 1957 because this support limits the capacity of Government to use surplus balances for development purposes. A record clove crop was picked in the 1957/58 season and a large proportion of it had to be purchased by the Clove Growers' Association with funds made available by the Bank on an overdraft guaranteed by Government and with direct advances from Government. At the end of 1958 the guaranteed overdraft amounted to £2,466,489 and the balance of the advances due to Government was £465,000.

12. The situation which called for this financial support will, it is hoped, gradually improve but it will be some years before the Clove Growers' Association and the clove industry can reach a position in which they do not require either Government advances or a bank overdraft guaranteed by Government. For the purposes of the new development plan it is therefore being assumed that such a position will not be reached during the coming five-year period.

13. On the 1st January, 1959, the surplus balances shown in the statement of Assets and Liabilities included the following:—

	£
(*a*) General Revenue Balance	1,461,913
(*b*) Revenue Equalisation Account	703,500
(*c*) Development Reserve	617,339
	£2,782,752

14. It is estimated that the uncommitted balance of the Development Account on the 1st January, 1960, will be £315,000. This is worked out as follows:—

		£
Balance on 1st January, 1959 (actual)		617,339
Add: Revised Estimate of Development Revenue, 1959		92,721
		710,060
Deduct: Revised Estimate of Development Expenditure, 1959	£304,637	
Estimated Revote in 1960	90,423	395,060
Uncommitted Balance		£315,000

15. It has now been decided that the amount shown against 13 (*b*)—the Revenue Equalization Account—should not be used for the purpose for which the account was originally created. This was to supplement recurrent revenue when a small clove crop combined with a less than average export of cloves caused a substantial drop in the revenue from clove export duty in a particular year. The account was not fully established until 1953; in recent years stocks of cloves have been built up and annual export quantities have become more stable.

16. It is therefore proper to add together the amounts held in the Revenue Equalization Account and in the General Revenue Balance in order to arrive at a sum which might be used to support the new development plan:

	£
General Revenue Balance	1,461,913
Revenue Equalization Account ...	703,500
	£2,165,413

There are however large commitments against this amount and these must be considered:—

	£
(i) The revised estimate of deficit in 1959 being £329,000 in excess of *ordinary* expenditure over revenue (i.e. excluding expenditure from Surplus Balances). When the 1959 Estimates were approved this deficit was shown as £82,884 but actual figures for the first six months show the "ordinary" deficit of £229,928. The results of the remaining six months cannot be predicted exactly but it is estimated now that the "ordinary" deficit for 1959 may be approximately	329,000
(ii) Further deficit as a result of expenditure from surplus balances in 1959	1,222,000
This includes the advance referred to in paragraph 11.	
(iii) Advances to Civil Servants	82,000
(iv) Other Advances and suspense accounts	47,000
	£1,680,000

17. Government has entered into considerable commitments with regard to its General Reserves and Surplus Balances. The advances to the Clove Growers' Association, mentioned in paragraph 11 were reduced to £420,000 at the beginning of the year. It is now necessary to lend a further £1 million to the Clove Growers' Association making a total loan, to the Association from the Government of £1,420,000. £½ million of the new loan will be found from a local loan to be raised by the Government but the remaining £½ million will be found from Government's General Reserve and provision for this has been included in paragraph 16 (ii) above. The effect of this will be to reduce the Government's uncommitted reserve as at the 1st January, 1960 to about £600,000, which is equivalent to three months' estimated revenue. Apart from all this there will still be a contingent liability in respect of the guarantee for the overdraft allowed by the National and Grindlays Bank to the Clove Growers' Association. From the 1st January to the 30th June, 1960 this liability will be the guarantee of an overdraft the limit of which

will be £1,830,000. This will be a reduction from the figures at the 1st January, 1959, when the overdraft limit was £2,830,000 and the amount of the overdraft £2,466,489; the overdraft was guaranteed by Government and backed by a stock of 14,769 tons of cloves.

18. Reverting to paragraph 10 of this paper it may be said that it is necessary to provide funds for Heads A to E plus a reasonable reserve totalling £1,900,000. It is suggested that this sum should be provided for as follows:

	£
(*a*) Uncommitted balance in Development Account on 1st January, 1960	300,000
(*b*) annual transfers from the recurrent estimates to cover Works Extraordinary at the rate of £70,000 a year for five years	350,000
(*c*) Colonial Development and Welfare grants	450,000
(*d*) balance remaining to be met from loan sources ...	800,000
	£1,900,000

NOTES.—(*a*) This is an approximate figure slightly smaller than that mentioned in paragraph 14 above. It is difficult at this stage to estimate exactly the balance that will be left in the Development Account at the end of 1959 and which is still uncommitted.

(*b*) £70,000 will be transferred each year but the amount spent on Public Works Extraordinary may be more or less than that figure. However the total spent in the five-year period will not exceed £350,000.

(*c*) Her Majesty's Government has announced that it is prepared to make grants amounting in all to £450,000 during the period 1960-64.

(*d*) Of the total of £800,000 it is considered that £450,000 could be raised by a local loan part of which could be under written in London. The Government Savings Bank might also subscribe to this loan. This would leave a balance of £350,000 to be found. The Government has consulted with the Colonial Office about the financing of the Development Plan and in the opinion of the Colonial Office, His Highness's Government can reasonably expect to raise an external loan of £350,000 during the new Development period. Should alternative sources of loan finance not be available consideration will be given to an Exchequer Loan under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts. It should be emphasized that an Exchequer Loan is not a grant.

19. As a result of measures to be taken to improve the position of the clove industry and as a result of development expenditure generally it is hoped that in the long term revenue will be increased. This will call for strenuous efforts not only by the Zanzibar Government but also by the inhabitants of the Protectorate generally. The proposals connected with the Production Council for which provision is made under the Agricultural and Natural Resources Head are of vital importance to the Protectorate as it is clearly essential that progress should be made towards the development of new crops and the diversification of the Protectorate's agricultural economy. It would probably be over-optimistic to expect any financial benefit from these efforts during the first two or three years of the Development period and it seems probable that in the short term deficits may well continue to occur on the recurrent budget having regard to the need to maintain existing services generally at their present level and, so far as the education services are concerned, to provide for a limited expansion.

20. Discussions which have taken place with the Colonial Office indicate that on the best estimates that can be made at the present time it should be possible to meet the deficits occurring in the short term from the resources of the Zanzibar Government.

21. It has been agreed, however, that the position should be kept under review and should the assumptions which have been made prove to be incorrect, further discussions will take place with Her Majesty's Government regarding the measures to be taken to meet the situation.

Appendix A

AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES. £357,500

Scheme		£
1.	Insect research	8,000
2.	Stock improvement	30,433
3.	Withertip disease of Limes	5,082
4.	Fisheries development	13,741
5.	General crop development	14,500
6.	Stock raising	22,425
7.	Clove diseases	5,819
8.	Acquisition of land, Masingini Ridge	7,500
9.	Production Council	250,000
	Total—Agriculture and Natural Resources	£357,500

NOTES.—It may be appreciated that some of the schemes 1 to 7 enumerated above may be included by the Production Council in their programme, in which case it will be necessary to revise the plan.

1. Insect research. £8,000

This scheme is a continuation of the one included in the current development programme. Experience has shown that a reasonable control of *Pseudotheraptus wayi* can be obtained by spraying from the ground and that increased coconut crops can result, but aerial spraying is suggested for island-wide control. It is proposed that the Colonial Pesticides Research Unit should be invited to undertake aerial spraying experiments and should also continue ground spraying for a period. The provision of £8,000 over a four-year period is designed to provide some assistance to the C.P.R.U. in carrying out aerial spraying and developing the programme. Details of the estimate are:

	£
Labour	3,080
Vehicle maintenance	1,000
Transport and travelling	1,200
Light and power	320
Materials and tools	1,400
Incidental expenses	200
Contingencies	800
	£8,000

Recurrent Expenditure and Revenue.—No additional recurrent expenditure would be incurred. On the other hand it is considered that the control of *Pseudotheraptus* over some 200 acres of coconuts on Government plantations may give a direct gross revenue increase of £375 per annum.

2. Stock improvement. £30,433

This scheme is based on the existing dairy herd at Kizimbani which is being kept for the selection and breeding of animals capable of high milk production and for demonstration of improved management. It also provides for extension services in the form of provision of stud bulls and artificial insemination in the districts and dipping, inoculation and spraying services. Details of estimated expenditure over a five-year period are:

	£
Salaries of Driver and Dip Attendants and overtime	2,558
Labour	13,500
Materials, tools and foodstuffs	5,750
Transport and travelling	1,000
Pasture improvement	1,250
Upkeep of buildings	625
Disease control	5,500
Contingencies	250
	£30,433

Revenue from the Kizimbani herd (about £1,600 to £2,000 a year) is paid into a Suspense Account and this can be used to assist in the maintenance of the present herd and for expansion of the herd to the level required for a herd of 120 cows.

Recurrent Expenditure and Revenue.—It is estimated that subsequent recurrent expenditure will be approximately £6,200 per annum of which £620 will be for salaries. The subsequent revenue is estimated to be £3,000 per annum.

3. Withertip disease of Limes. £5,082

This scheme started in 1958 and was for a two-year period ending in March, 1960. Work carried out has shown that withertip can be controlled under certain circumstances, and the results so far have been promising. It is proposed that the scheme should continue for a further year; the sum of £5,082 will cover expenditure up to the end of 1961.

Recurrent Expenditure and Revenue.—No additional recurrent expenditure would be incurred by the Government as it is felt that, if practical control of withertip is proved to be possible, it should be financed by the growers themselves. During the course of the investigational work there is likely to be an increased crop of limes on the Government plantations where the work is carried out and this may provide the plantations with additional revenue of about £300 a year. Application of successful control to the Protectorate as a whole is likely to mean the difference between success and failure in an industry which might provide exports valued at £25,000 from the present and proposed plantings under the Citrus Industry Scheme.

4. Fisheries development. £13,741

This is a continuation of the scheme which is included in the current development plan and it is designed to improve and expand the local fishing industry. Although improvements can be achieved by using sailing boats, no major advance can be made without the use of powered vessels. It is proposed to use two of the Danish fishing boats which have been acquired under the Loan Scheme for instruction and demonstration purposes and this should result in a more rapid acceptance by local fishermen of powered fishing than has been the case up to now. It is proposed that the scheme should continue over the five-year period and the estimate of £13,741 is made up as follows:

	£
Salaries of a clerk, fishermen, a messenger and an assistant mechanic	7,112
Fuel and oil	1,000
Refit and repairs	600
Equipment and stores	1,300
Transport and travelling	1,750
Incidental expenses	279
Clothing	75
Labour	1,500
Materials and tools	125
	£13,741

Recurrent Expenditure.—If the scheme continues in the same form after the end of the five-year period, it is estimated that expenditure would be between £2,500 and £3,000 a year.

5. General crop development. £14,500

This scheme is intended to allow continuation of such development activities as are not expected to be absorbed into the Agricultural Department's normal work, e.g. maintenance of development farms at Muongoni and Hanyegwa Mchana in Zanzibar, and Kipale, Chambani and Ole in Pemba; experimental and demonstration work at these farms; creation and maintenance of special demonstration plots of limes, cocoa, coffee and nutmeg in both islands on private land; operation of the crop processing plants, in Zanzibar and in Pemba, which hull paddy and coffee and grind sorghum, maize and cassava on payment. The scheme is designed to

meet changing circumstances, in that the emphasis in demonstration and experiment may be shifted from one crop to another as circumstances warrant. Details of the estimate of £14,500 are:

	£
Labour	12,200
Materials and tools	200
Transport and travelling ...	500
Upkeep of buildings	500
Processing plants	600
Contingencies	500
	£14,500

It is felt that the Production Council may include this scheme in their programme.

Recurrent Expenditure and Revenue.—If the activities are continued at the same level, expenditure will be at the rate of about £2,500 a year, but disposal of some of the development farms and of the processing plants would result in a substantial reduction of recurrent costs. Revenue of about £150 a year is expected to be derived from the operation of the processing plants and the sale of miscellaneous produce from the farms.

6. Stock raising. £22,425

This is a continuation of the scheme which is included in the current development plan whereby cattle ranches have been established at Hanyegwa Mchana, Tunguu and Pangeni. These ranches are doing valuable pioneering work in utilizing hitherto unproductive land and in providing animals and conditions for disease control investigations. Although it is expected that these ranches may eventually be taken over by co-operative groups or registered companies, it does not seem that this realization is yet in sight. Details of the estimate of £22,425 are:

	£
Salaries	1,450
Labour	16,565
Rent of land	300
Transport and travelling ...	1,250
Fluids and drugs	690
Materials and tools	420
Battery charging	50
Maintenance of buildings and roads ...	700
Fuel and maintenance of vehicles ...	1,000
	£22,425

Recurrent Expenditure and Revenue.—It is estimated that the subsequent recurrent expenditure will be between £4,600 and £4,800 a year, while revenue is expected to rise from £1,600 a year in 1960 to £3,500 in 1964.

7. Clove diseases. £5,819

The major work in connection with this scheme has already been completed, but in order not to loose the value of work already done, it is proposed that the scheme should continue on a small scale under the supervision of departmental staff. The estimate of £5,819 is made up as follows:

	£
Transport and travelling	120
Incidental expenses	50
Pemba experiments	1,560
Zanzibar experiments	1,500
Contingencies	700
Salary, leave salary, gratuity and passage costs (1960 only)	1,889
	£5,819

Recurrent Expenditure and Revenue.—This is expected to be between £400 and £700 a year until such time as the Zanzibar plots are handed over to the owners of the land, and maintenance of the Pemba experiments is allowed to lapse. Revenue from sales of crops from the Zanzibar plots is expected to rise from £12 a year to £87 a year between 1960 and 1964.

8. Acquisition of land, Masingini Ridge. £7,500

Land is required to continue the work already commenced under the current development scheme of protecting and stabilizing the water catchment area for the springs upon which Zanzibar relies for its water supply and to prevent erosion of the ridge itself. The estimated value of the land remaining in private hands in the area to be guarded is about £15,000. It is intended that half of this area should be acquired during the coming development period and consideration as to further acquisition can be given during a further period.

9. Production Council. £250,000

In the Report of the Committee on Education it was recommended that a Production Council should be formed on the following lines:—

(*a*) Its membership should be comprised very largely of practical farmers, merchants and others whose daily work is connected with the economic life of the Protectorate; it would meet regularly, and have a full-time Secretary and a salaried Chairman.

(*b*) Its Chairman should be a person fully experienced in commercial matters.

(*c*) Its charter should lay down that:—

(i) Every means should be tried to increase production in the Protectorate.

(ii) It should devise measures to improve the growing and marketing of all crops other than cloves.

(iii) It should not concern itself directly with the clove industry, for which other arrangements are contemplated, but should keep itself fully informed about the condition of that industry.

(iv) It should have very close liaison with and a supervisory role in relation to the Agricultural Committees.

(v) It should not regard agriculture as its sole concern, but should arrange for studies to be made with a view to developing secondary and village or cottage industries.

(vi) It should, wherever possible, be given direct responsibility for developing production and should not have an exclusively advisory role; for instance it might well have direct responsibility for certain C.D. & W. Schemes of an economic nature. It is most important that the Council should not consider it is discharging its functions merely by giving advice. It must realize that its task is also to produce concrete practical proposals and means of putting those proposals into effect. It may need experts from overseas to help it, and it should be enabled to obtain these experts.

(vii) It should produce a quarterly report to Government, the gist of which should be made public, giving a clear and factual account of the productive effort in all sectors.

It may be noted that two important schemes in the current development plan have not been included in the new plan. This is because their cost is substantial and because the amount allocated for schemes A. 1 to 8 was limited. It is, however, necessary that they should be considered and it is hoped that it will be possible for the Production Council to include them in their programme. The schemes referred to are (*a*) Rice cultivation, and (*b*) Citrus fruit industry. Until the Production Council comes into being expenditure on these schemes would not be on an expansion basis and would be charged to the amount allocated for the Production Council.

(*a*) *Rice cultivation.*—This has not been paying its way so far, and the amount of work done in the 1958/59 rice season was disappointing. Valuable pioneering work is, however, being done in the field of mechanical cultivation which could not be done by individuals and groups. If there is a reasonable level of prosperity in the agricultural community the demands for mechanical cultivation may increase and the tractors may be used for a larger proportion of their time, thus reducing costs.

If it is possible to continue the scheme, it has been recommended that five new tractors be obtained to replace five existing tractors in Zanzibar Island. The five replaced tractors could be moved to Pemba if the demand there warrants such a course. The purchase of the tractors would not be made until the Production Council comes into being.

Estimates providing for a continuation of the scheme have been prepared and over a period of five years they cover:

	£
Salaries	14,749
Other Charges	39,670
Special Expenditure ...	11,300
	£65,719

Recurrent expenditure in subsequent years has been estimated at about £12,000 a year. Revenue under the present scheme is estimated at £3,000 in 1959 and if it continues it would grow from £3,500 in 1960 to £4,600 in 1964.

(*b*) *Citrus fruit industry.*—The original scheme provided for the planting of 300 acres in lime trees in addition to other citrus, but about 120 acres of limes have been lost by fire or other causes. In 1956 and 1957 about 50 acres of new plantings were made and a further 90 acres should be planted in 1959. Bonus payments are no longer made and the current scheme is expected to draw to a close at the end of 1959. Meanwhile lime oil and lime juice have met a favourable reception in overseas markets.

The fruit of present plantings and the control of withertip disease should make it possible to meet some of the demands of the overseas market, but it is desirable to expand as quickly as possible the acreage under limes and other citrus. Budded material is preferable to seedlings, but both may be needed for such expansion. Planting material has in the past been issued free, but in future a charge should be made although an element of subsidy may still be necessary.

The estimated cost of expansion work is £8,560 and this covers labour £1,400, transport and travelling, £1,750 planting material £4,600 and spraying £900.

Recurrent expenditure after 1964 would only be necessary for spraying operations and in due course these should be financed by tree owners. Between 1960 and 1962 the revenue arising from the issue of budded plants and seedlings should total £1,000. The Protectorate should benefit generally if plantations are properly cared for, if the withertip disease is controlled and if the overseas market for lime oil and lime juice is satisfactory.

Other Schemes.—A number of schemes were submitted to the Sub-Committee on Agriculture and Natural Resources, but it was not possible for recommendations to be made on them:

(1) hire purchase of tractors;
(2) coffee curing;
(3) clove drying experiments;
(4) cold storage for fish and fruit;
(5) tea growing;
(6) organic manure subsidies;
(7) black pepper production;
(8) pineapple production;
(9) goats and sheep production;
(10) assistance for co-operative societies;
(11) irrigation works;
(12) private enterprise loans;
(13) collective farming;
(14) sterilising or pasteurising services;
(15) sugar cane industry.

Some of the above are already under consideration for action in other directions and (10) is covered by Scheme D. 2.

Having regard to the possibility that the provision of £250,000 may not suffice, the sum of £50,000 has accordingly been earmarked specifically under "Reserve". This sum will not be applied to any other development project until it is clear that it will not be required by the Production Council.

Appendix B

SOCIAL SERVICES. £230,000

Education

Scheme		£
1.	Secondary School, Pemba	92,000
2.	Primary Schools	64,000
3.	Teachers' Houses	21,000
4.	Grant-aided Primary Schools	2,500
5.	Handicraft room, King George VI School	500
	Total—Education ...	£180,000

Health

6.	Nurses' hostel	20,000
7.	Children's ward	6,000
8.	Mortuary and post mortem room ...	4,000
9.	Equipment for Pemba Hospital	4,000
10.	Rural treatment centres	9,500
11.	Houses for district midwives	4,500
12.	Rural treatment centre, Kojani, Pemba ...	2,000
		50,000
	Total—Social Services ...	£230,000

Notes—

1. Secondary School, Pemba. £92,000

This scheme covers the establishment of a co-educational secondary boarding school in Pemba to be started as soon as there are sufficient funds to meet the recurrent costs. It will, to start with, be a single entry school, but it is planned in such a way that it can become a double entry school.

Details of the estimate of £92,000 are as follows:—

	£
Teaching accommodation	24,500
Boarding accommodation	22,400
Kitchen, dining and recreation rooms	11,700
Staff houses	32,500
Site preparation	900
	£92,000

Recurrent costs.—It is estimated that additional recurrent costs for staff and maintenance would be:—

	£
1st year	9,400
2nd year	13,000
3rd year	16,700
4th year	19,800

The charging of tuition and boarding fees will, however, produce some revenue:—

	£
1st year	735
2nd year	1,470
3rd year	2,205
4th year	2,940

2. Primary Schools. £64,000

It is proposed that certain existing schools should be extended so that they can proceed to Standard VI and that a very limited number of schools should be extended so that they can proceed to Standard VIII. Provision is also included for the starting of 6 new primary school streams which will eventually go to Standard VI. These last will be started when there are sufficient funds to meet the recurrent costs. The estimates of £64,000 is based on the following:—

	£
Zanzibar	40,000
Pemba	24,000
Total ...	£64,000

The work in Zanzibar involves the development of a double entry girls' primary school at Jangombe with 19 classrooms and provision for 11 classrooms to start two new primary school streams. In addition 50 new classrooms will be built in Zanzibar and 12 will be replaced. 36 blocks of latirines, 9 office and storerooms and 3 domestic science rooms will also be built in Zanzibar. In Pemba 18 classrooms will be built to start 4 new primary school streams. In addition 38 new classrooms will be built for existing schools and 9 will be replaced. 15 blocks of latrines, 8 office and storerooms and one domestic science room will also be built in Pemba.

Recurrent costs.—Additional recurrent costs have already been incorporated in the figures shown in Appendix C to Sessional Paper No. 20 of 1959 "Statement of Zanzibar policies arising from the Report of the Committee on Education".

3. Teachers' Houses. £21,000

The estimate of £21,000 covers the provision of ten houses at £900 and four houses at £3,000 each to be built in places where the need is greatest.

Recurrent costs.—The cost to the department of maintaining fourteen houses is estimated at £35 a year during the first five years rising to £140 a year after ten years, but rent will be received from the occupants and this will offset to some extent the additional expenditure involved.

4. Grant-aided Primary Schools. £2,500

A grant of 50 per cent. of the capital costs of additional calssrooms will be paid to the following schools:—

St. Joseph's Convent, Zanzibar. Four classrooms to complete the accommodation for the second primary stream.

Catholic Mission, Wete. Four classrooms to accommodate more satisfactorily the present Standard VIII school which is now accommodated in four classrooms only.

The Hindi Sunni School, Zanzibar. Two classrooms to enable them to go to Standards VII and VIII.

5. Handicraft room, King George VI School. £500

An old building in the grounds of the King George VI School will be converted and equipped as a handicraft room.

Recurrent costs.—The recurrent costs are included in paragraph C of Sessional Paper No. 20 of 1959.

6. Nurses' Hostel. £20,000

This would be a hostel in Zanzibar, sited in the Hassanali Karimjee Jivanjee Hospital Compound, for the accommodation of nurses in training and it is given a high priority because the need for such a hostel is widely recognised. Although situated in Zanzibar it would serve the needs of girls from Pemba even more than those from Zanzibar who could, if they wished, live at home. The building would accommodate up to 30 nurses in training and it would include quarters for a Housekeeper who would be in charge of the Hostel. About £4,500 has been included for furnishings and equipment and the remaining £15,500 covers recreation rooms, dormitory, dining room, kitchen and sanitary annexes, laundry, store rooms and utility rooms, and the Housekeeper's quarters.

Recurrent Expenditure.—The additional recurrent expenditure is estimated to be £2,708 as follows:—

		£
Housekeeper and other staff	...	983
Fuel and lighting	...	400
Food for nurses in training	...	1,075
Incidental expenses	...	250
		£2,708

A training allowance is at present paid to trainees and it is proposed that this should be at a lower rate for those receiving board and lodging in the Hostel. This will result in a saving of £1,500 a year so that the net additional recurrent expenditure would be £1,208.

7. Children's Ward. £6,000

The special care which children require when sick emphasizes the need for a separate ward with its own special equipment. It is proposed that the children's ward should be a separate floor in the Hostel block and that the whole building should be in the Hassanali Karimjee Hospital

compound. It would provide for about 20 beds (10 existing and 10 extra) with the usual sanitary annexes, pantry and duty room. £765 has been included for equipment.

Recurrent Expenditure.—No additional recurrent expenditure would be incurred.

8. Mortuary and Post Mortem Room. £4,000

There is no mortuary of any kind at the Hassanali Karimjee Jivanjee Hospital in Zanzibar and the post mortem room at the Health Office is unsuitable for its purpose. In Zanzibar it is sometimes the case that delay occurs before burial arrangements are made and the new mortuary would be fitted with cold air equipment. The new building would only be possible if it could be sited in the Hassanali Karimjee Jivanjee Hospital compound, and it would be close to the Pathological Laboratories which will during 1959 move from the Health Office buildings. The cost of the new building is estimated at £2,655 and a further £1,345 is provided for equipment.

Recurrent Expenditure.—It is estimated that an extra £12 a year will be required for electricity.

9. Equipment for Pemba Hospitals. £4,000

With the introduction of electricity to Pemba there will be a demand for such equipment as sterilizers, laboratory apparatus, refrigerators for storing vaccines and sera, theatre fittings, etc., and if they are provided they will contribute materially to the working efficiency of the hospitals in Pemba.

Recurrent Expenditure.—Provision for fuel and lighting costs at present about £300 a year. It is not possible to estimate exactly the annual costs when electricity is fully available but it is probable that the additional sum needed will be about £150 a year.

10. Rural Treatment Centres. £9,500

Many existing dispensaries and the quarters attached to them require rebuilding and the cost of repairs and maintenance has been heavy in recent years. A replacement programme is essential and in some centres new quarters are needed so that Rural Health Assistants can be posted to them. The sum provided under this scheme will be allocated to the places which show the greatest need but it is expected to provide for six houses and three treatment centres.

Recurrent Expenditure.—No additional recurrent costs are involved.

11. Houses for District Midwives. £4,500

The project for the training of midwives has been approved, but the work has not yet commenced owing to the difficulty experienced by the World Health Organisation in finding a suitable midwife tutor. Local authorities will help in the selection of trainees and provision of houses which will probably be placed close to existing treatment centres. The houses will be required only in those districts where it is not possible to find a midwife staying near the treatment centre. The sum of £4,500 is designed to give assistance on a fifty–fifty basis to local authorities in the building of nine houses at £1,000 each.

Recurrent Expenditure.—Provision has already been made in current estimates for the training of midwives and the W.H.O. is assisting by providing a tutor. When trained salary payments will amount to about £1,100 a year, increasing gradually as increments become payable. Maintenance costs for the houses can be covered without any appreciable increase above present recurrent costs.

12. Rural Treatment Centre, Kojani, Pemba. £2,000

The present policy is to consolidate services in existing centres but it is considered that a special case can be made out for the island of Kojani in Pemba. It has a population of over 2,000 and it is separated from main island of Pemba by a broad sea channel which makes it difficult for sick people to attend a centre on the main island. The people of Kojani have shown an interest in the development of their community and it is worthwhile to encourage such signs of self-help. The £2,000 provides for a treatment centre and one house.

Recurrent Expenditure.—No extra expenditure on staff is needed because a Rural Health Assistant will probably be posted to Kojani to undertake health education work, whether or not a treatment centre is established. The assistant's report on his work will be considered before a final decision is taken regarding the building of a treatment centre. Existing recurrent votes are expected to cover the provision of drugs and materials (about £45 a year) and the costs of maintenance.

Appendix C

WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS. £733,500

Zanzibar Island

Scheme		£
1.	Dhow Basin	35,000
2.	Town Water Supply	58,000
3.	Rural Water Supplies	20,000
4.	Wharf Buildings	20,000
5.	Rural Roads	12,000
6.	Police Buildings	165,000
7.	New Government Buildings	65,000
		£375,000

Pemba

8.	Water Supply, Wete	50,000
9.	Water Supply, Mkoani	3,500
10.	Rural Water Supplies	20,000
11.	Rural Roads	40,000
12.	Jetty Improvements	25,000
13.	Main Road Improvements	10,000
14.	Township Roads and Drainage	10,000
15.	Airfield	200,000
	Total—Pemba ...	£358,500
	Total—Works and Communications ...	£733,500

ZANZIBAR ISLAND

NOTES—

1. Dhow Basin. £35,000

In recent years reports have been received showing that the dhow basin in Zanzibar has been silting up making it more difficult for dhows to use it. Detailed estimates of the cost of the necessary dredging have not yet been prepared but it is proposed that such dredging should be undertaken as soon as possible. It is hoped that it would be possible for Pemba to make use of this service.

Recurrent Expenditure.—Annual maintenance of this basin after dredging is complete has been estimated at £2,300 a year.

2. Town Water Supply. £58,000

With a growing population in Zanzibar and an increase in the consumption of water for personal use and for sanitation purposes, it is essential that new sources of supply should be sought and developed. Cuts in the water supply are necessary during the hot and dry seasons. The allocation of £58,000 is intended to cover the cost of obtaining water from new boreholes and of distributing it through new mains to the existing system. It must be appreciated that it would not be possible to produce a correct estimate of cost of a project such as water supplies where the very source of supply has not yet been decided. The Consulting Engineers have suggested a provision of £68,000, but this again is a very rough estimate of the cost.

Recurrent Expenditure.—When the above development is completed it is estimated that additional recurrent costs will be £750 a year but it would be a requirement that this will be covered by revenue from water rates.

3. Rural Water Supplies. £20,000

This scheme involves the search for new sources of water supply in the rural areas and their development up to the point at which the supplies can be taken over by local authorities or water boards in accordance with the arrangements approved in 1958.

Recurrent Expenditure.—There should be no additional recurrent expenditure chargeable to central Government funds because annual charges for maintenance and other services should be borne by local authorities or water boards.

4. Wharf Buildings. £20,000

Godown accommodation is at present insufficient in the wharf and Customs area of Zanzibar. However it is not proposed to proceed with the proposed new building until about 1962 by which time stocks of cloves may be reduced and the Clove Growers' Association may be in a position to release one of the Customs godowns given to them. The sum of £20,000 also includes provision for the building of a canteen for the labourers in the wharf and Customs area.

Recurrent Expenditure.—The additional maintenance costs will be covered by additional revenue.

5. Rural Roads. £12,000

It is appreciated that this allocation is insufficient to cover the cost of providing secondary roads in many areas of Zanzibar Island where such roads are needed. This allocation is for new roads which may be necessary for productive purposes, and regarding which the advice of the Production Council may be sought.

Recurrent Expenditure.—Existing votes cover the cost of maintaining a large number of rural roads but if they can be improved then the cost of maintaining an improved road should cost no more than what is at present being spent.

6. Police Buildings. £165,000

The Police Building programme was approved by the Legislative Council in September, 1956. Provision for the balance of the programme is required to be made and a sum of £165,000 is therefore provided for the building of quarters, conversion of present quarters from single to double and the building of new police stations at Ziwani and outstations in Zanzibar and at Wete, Chake Chake, Mkoani and Kengeja in Pemba. It is proposed that this programme should be spread over a period of four years at the rate of £40,000 a year approximately.

Recurrent Expenditure.—Recurrent expenditure for the maintenance of the buildings, at the rate of 2 per cent. would amount to £3,300 a year.

7. New Government Buildings. £65,000

A new office building in Zanzibar is already part of the current plan. The estimated cost of a building at Shangani to house the Education Department, Agriculture Department, Treasury and Audit is £75,000 out of which a sum of £10,000 is expected to be spent in the current year leaving a balance of £65,000.

Recurrent Expenditure.—Recurrent expenditure for the maintenance of the building at the rate of 2 per cent. would amount to £1,500 a year.

PEMBA

8. Water Supply, Wete. £50,000

This scheme is intended to cover the cost of finding and developing a new source of water supply in an area to the east of Wete. Drilling operations are already being undertaken and until they are completed it is not possible to say whether a new source of supply is available nor is it possible to draw up a detailed scheme. Like the Town Water Supply here again the estimate of cost is a rough guess. The Consulting Engineers have suggested a provision of £60,000.

Recurrent Expenditure.—This is at present estimated to be £2,600 a year but it would be a requirement that revenue from water rates should cover such additional recurrent expenditure.

9. Water Supply, Mkoani. £3,500

The revised estimated total cost of the Mkoani Water Supply Scheme is £23,000. The original estimate was £19,500 and provision of this amount was made in the 1955/59 Development Plan. The additional funds in the new development period are provided in order to complete the scheme.

10. Rural Water Supplies. £20,000

This scheme would operate in Pemba on the same lines as scheme 3 above.

Recurrent Expenditure.—See also scheme 3 above.

11. Rural Roads. £14,000

The need for the development of secondary roads in Pemba is probably greater than in Zanzibar. Existing roads should be improved and the country areas should be opened up so that the movement of produce as well as personal travel can be facilitated. The amount provided is a general allocation and it will be spent in the areas which indicate the greatest need; in determining this the District Road Board will play its part in advising on priorities and in addition the advice of the Production Council may be sought.

Recurrent Expenditure.—See under scheme 5 above.

12. Jetty Improvements. £25,000

It is proposed that the dhow jetties at Wete, Wesha (Chake Chake) and Mkoani should be improved and that mobile cranes should be provided where necessary. The main scheme for a port at Wesha is unlikely to proceed on account of high costs. Detailed plans for jetty improvements have not yet been drawn up and it may well be the case that a sum of £25,000 will not be enough for the purposes intended. This allocation should however be enough to make a start in the right direction during the period of the new plan, and would be better utilized if the local councils were asked to contribute towards the cost of improvements.

Recurrent Expenditure.—The costs of operation and maintenance have been estimated at £1,500 a year.

13. Main Road Improvements. £10,000

This scheme involves the reconstruction and resurfacing of the roads between Wete and Konde and between Mtambile and Kengeja.

Recurrent Expenditure.—The additional annual cost of maintenance should be negligible. The money which is now being spent each year on the maintenance of these roads will merely be applied to roads which are of a better standard.

14. Township Roads and Drainage. £10,000

This is to enable Government to improve roads and drains in the three towns of Pemba whether or not they are to be handed over to local authorities for subsequent maintenance. Detailed plans have not yet been drawn up because suitable maps are not yet available; these are however being prepared.

Recurrent Expenditure.—No reliable estimate can be given at present because detailed plans have not been prepared and because negotiations will be necessary to determine the responsibility for maintenance as between the central Government and the local authorities.

15. Airfield. £200,000

There is still some uncertainty about this scheme. The present airfield at Wawi can only be used by the smaller aircraft operated by East African Airways on the short coastal services. Technical data is now being recorded on a site at Vitongoji so that it can be developed if it is decided that a new airfield is necessary in order that it can be used by aircraft of the Dakota type.

There has been some doubt in regard to the need of a new airfield in Pemba. A special expert investigation is required to determine the need and all aspects of the services likely to operate to and through Pemba taking into account the traffic potential, the useability of Wawi or Vitongoji or any other site, the shipping services available and the fact that £55,000 has been spent on the airfield and facilities at Wawi (excluding maintenance).

Recurrent Expenditure.—In view of the circumstances set out above this cannot be estimated at present.

Appendix D

GENERAL SERVICES. £122,500

Scheme		£
1.	Training of Co-operative Staff ...	5,000
2.	Co-operative Loans	25,000
3.	Housing Loans	25,000
4.	Housing Estates	10,000
5.	Recreation Grounds, Pemba ...	10,000
6.	Ancient Monuments	5,400
7.	Cinema Vans	3,000
8.	Printing Machinery	6,600
9.	Aerial Survey, Pemba ...	7,500
10.	Town Planning Projects	25,000
	Total General Services ...	£122,500

NOTES—

1. Training of Co-operative Staff. £5,000

The purpose of this scheme is to provide funds for the training of staff for Co-operative Societies (not Government staff) as it is considered that this would be one of the best ways of assisting the Co-operative movement in Zanzibar and Pemba. Some of the training could be obtained in Zanzibar and some outside; the Registrar would arrange courses in Zanzibar and would be able to help trainees with transport and subsistence and he would also be able to send suitable candidates outside Zanzibar for advanced training.

Recurrent Expenditure.—No additional recurrent expenditure would be chargeable to Government funds.

2. Co-operative Loans. £25,000

One of the ways of encouraging increased production in Zanzibar and Pemba would be to make money available as loans to co-operative societies. It is proposed that the £25,000 allocated under this scheme should be used to establish a revolving fund for co-operative development. This allocation will be used for production purposes and it should probably be controlled by the Production Council.

Recurrent Expenditure.—No additional recurrent expenditure would be chargeable to Government funds.

3. Housing Loans. £25,000

It is intended that this money should be made available to encourage the building of small houses in Zone D areas of Zanzibar and Pemba. The assistance given to individuals would take the form of providing materials for the roofs of traditional type houses and cash would not be issued. This scheme would operate as a revolving fund. It is proposed that the scheme should be operated by local authorities.

Recurrent Expenditure.—No additional recurrent expenditure would be chargeable to Government votes.

4. Housing Estates. £10,000

There is still a pressing need for housing areas to be opened up in Zanzibar and also in Wete and Chake Chake particularly in regard to plots for the lower grades of housing. Although private enterprise may be able to help in the actual production of houses it is necessary for Government to make housing areas available and to provide such services as roads and water supplies. As town planning progresses in existing built-up areas, certain houses become due for extensive repairs or for replacement and when replacement is necessary it is often difficult for the owners to find fresh sites. It has also been found that when compensation is paid for a house which has to be demolished the money is not spent on providing a new home but is used for other purposes. Detailed plans would be prepared for the expenditure of the sum of £10,000 but it has been suggested that 10 acres should be made available in or near Zanzibar and 5 acres each in Wete and Chake Chake. The money will be spent on providing roads, drainage and water supplies and, if necessary, electricity services.

Recurrent Expenditure.—Until details of the scheme have been prepared it is not possible to say what additional recurrent expenditure will be charged to Government votes, particularly as the maintenance of some of the services provided may be carried out by local authorities or the Electricity Board. It is however proposed that an economic rent should be charged when the plots are allocated and the resulting revenue should cover the additional maintenance costs chargeable to Government. It is also usual to make a development charge spread out over a period of 20 years in order to recover the capital expenditure involved even though some of the services provided do not require much expenditure on maintenance during the earlier years.

5. Recreation Grounds, Pemba. £10,000

There is a great need for recreation grounds at Wete and Chake Chake and there is a population of nearly 8,000 in the two towns. Recreation facilities at present are almost non-existent but suitable sites could be found if money is available for their development. An allocation of £10,000 may not be sufficient to cover the full cost of development but it can be supplemented by local efforts to raise the amounts required.

Recurrent Expenditure.—The cost of maintaining these grounds when they are fully in use should be met by local controlling authorities. No additional recurrent expenditure should be chargeable to Government additional recurrent expenditure should be chargeable to Government funds.

6. Ancient Monuments. £5,400

Many of the ancient monuments in Zanzibar and Pemba are a valuable economic asset. They are a permanent attraction to visitors, thus providing a source of revenue, and they are also a source of pride and interest to local people. A special effort is necessary to place the more important ruins in such a condition that further decay and collapse does not occur. There are over 60 ancient monuments and it is proposed that a Committee should be formed to recommend those which should receive prior attention and the work which should be done.

Recurrent Expenditure.—A vote of £380 is provided in the 1959 Estimates for "Preservation of ancient monuments". If some of the more important ones are treated in such a way that maintenance costs are less the resulting savings can be used for others.

7. Cinema Vans. £3,000

Two Information Office cinema vans are operating at present in Pemba and Zanzibar but it is considered that a better service could be given if one additional van is provided for each island.

Recurrent Expenditure.—Additional recurrent costs to cover petrol, oil repairs, spare parts and staff are estimated at approximately £480 in Zanzibar and £535 in Pemba.

8. Printing Machinery. £6,600

An improvement in the Information Service could be achieved by the installation in the Government Press which could produce a material in Arabic and also in Swahili written in Arabic script. There is a real need for such material and £6,600 would cover the cost of purchasing and installing the necessary linotype machine.

Recurrent Expenditure.—Machine operators are already provided on the establishment of the Government Press and the only additional expenditure would be in respect of a slight increase in the consumption of electricity.

9. Aerial Survey, Pemba. £7,500

Provision was made in the 1955/59 Development Plan for aerial photography and ground control work. This is nearly complete and this part of the work should be finished during 1960. The provision of £7,500 is to complete the survey by production of maps from the aerial photographs.

10. Town Planning Projects. £25,000

The approved town planning scheme for Zanzibar includes financial implications amounting to £58,000 for the first phase of the scheme. The deposited, but not yet approved, schemes for the three Pemba planning areas have financial implications amounting to a total of £40,500 for the first phase of the schemes. Certain of the items for which financial provision is required in the town planning schemes have been included as separate schemes in the Development Plan. For example C.14 provides £10,000 for township roads and drainage in Pemba; D.5 provides £10,000 for recreation grounds in Pemba; D.4 provides £10,000 for expenditure on

housing estates of which it may be expected that approximately £5,000 would be available for Pemba and £5,000 for Zanzibar. £25,000 is being provided in the 1960/64 Development period for Town Planning projects generally and it is expected that approximately £10,000 of this will be available for Pemba and £15,000 for Zanzibar towards the cost of proposals contained in the town planning schemes which are not provided for elsewhere. The amount will not be sufficient to enable all the proposals in the first phase of the planning schemes to be completed within the coming quinquennium.

Appendix E

WORKS EXTRAORDINARY. £350,000

Between 1953 and 1958 the average annual expenditure on Works Extraordinary has been £126,865 but such expenditure has included a few substantial items which could have been shown in the Development Estimates. If they had been so included the average annual expenditure would have been much less than £100,000. It is in any case proposed that from 1960 items valued above a certain level should be shown as development items so that provision for an annual average of £70,000 in future years should be sufficient.

Appendix F

REVOTES FROM 1959

A few small schemes approved during the current development period will not be completed before the end of 1959 and even if they are actively completed commitments on them may involve revotes. The financial provision in the Plan is shown as "nil". This is on account of the fact that provision is already made in the 1955/59 Plan and that if any of this financial provision is to be revoted then it will be available in excess of the estimated balance of £300,000 in the Development Account on the 1st January, 1960. It will not be necessary therefore to make any addition to the overall provision in respect of revotes from the 1959 Estimates.

2. Several large schemes approved or considered during the current development period will have to be carried out or completed after 1960 but in these cases it is intended that provision should be made for them under Heads A to D.

RESERVE. £106,500

It is proposed that as far as possible this reserve should not be used to supplement approved schemes if it is found that they have been under-estimated. If such proves to be the case the schemes will, as far as possible, have to be supplemented from savings within the group or elsewhere in the Development Plan.

£50,000 of the reserve is earmarked specifically for the Production Council. It is possible that the provision of £250,000 under item 9 of Appendix A may not prove sufficient and therefore a further amount has been earmarked in the reserve. If this amount is not required by the Production Council it may be applied to another Development project.

£25,000 is earmarked for a loan which may be necessary in respect of an hotel project in Zanzibar.

It is intended that the balance of £31,500 should be left as uncommitted for the present. The following schemes are noted for consideration from time to time during the development period if it appears that further funds are available:—

		£
Fire Fighting apparatus, Pemba	...	5,000
Quarters for Prison's staff	...	4,500
Archives building	...	20,000
Resiting of Shark Market	...	25,000